

RUSSIANS ARE ABLE TO HOLD TROOPS ON BUT ONE FRONT

Everywhere Except in Galicia Austro-Germans Continue to Make Progress.

THINKS PETROGRAD SAFE FROM CAPTURE BY ENEMY

Gen. Ruzsky Bases Optimism on Difficulties of Country and Coming of Winter.

PEOPLE OF GRODNO FLEEING

Entire Russian Province Being Deserted by Inhabitants, Who Are Suffering Great Hardships.

LONDON, September 13, 11.44 a.m.—The Austro-German armies on the eastern front, still striving for definite results, are making progress everywhere except along the Galician frontier, where the Russians report a further success. In the north, where the Russian line has been strengthened by a withdrawal of forces, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is directing a violent drive toward Dvinsk and a crossing of the Dvina.

Selwanka Is Crossed. In the center Crown Prince Leopold has forced his way over the Selwanka, and is attacking in the vicinity of Skidel.

In the south Field Marshal von Mackensen, on both sides of the Pinsk railroad, is pressing eastward toward the town. These movements have resulted in the capture of several thousand Russians.

Russians Admit Retirement.

The Russian official communication issued by the war office in Petrograd last night said that because of the salient of the armies on the Niemen it had been decided to retire a short distance, still holding back the Austro-Germans' offensive.

The final objective of the central powers in this campaign is still a matter of conjecture, but Gen. Ruzsky, commander of the northern Russian army, declares positively that there is no danger that Petrograd will fall this year before the guns of the invaders.

Winter an Ally of War.

Gen. Ruzsky, in an interview with the Times correspondent attached to his headquarters, declared he considered the capture of Petrograd impossible because the military situation of Russia with relation to ammunition, rifles and fresh troops is slowly but surely improving.

In addition to this, he pointed out that between the present front and Petrograd the ground is extremely difficult, and that the German advance, quite apart from the fact that the approaching winter will hinder the digging of trenches.

Gen. Ruzsky, in fact, has gained an opportunity to take breath, he said, and, having continued the campaign through the winter, he expects to begin the war afresh in the spring with new armies and new objects of operations.

Deserting Grodno Province.

A wholesale exodus of the people in virtually all of the townships and villages of the Russian province of Grodno is reported by the correspondent at Minsk of Reuters Telegram Company. The people are fleeing from the town toward the forests, and the Russian authorities are doing their utmost to relieve distress.

Petrograd Reiterates Claim.

PETROGRAD, September 12, via London, September 13.—Russian torpedo boat destroyers and submarines have been sent in pursuit of German submarines operating near the Crimean coast in the Black sea, according to an official statement issued at the war office. The statement, which reiterated the report made September 8 of a "great success" near Tarnopol and Trembowla, says:

Enemy submarines have been reported in the Black sea near the coast of Crimea. Destroyers and submarines have been sent to pursue them. To sum up, the great German dash from one side to the other in the east, the great German dash, the German official statement of September 9 contradicts the statement made that the Russian communication of September 8 was a bluff. The Russian communication of September 8 was a bluff. The Russian communication of September 8 was a bluff.

Waited for Verification.

"Mistakes always are possible in the conditions of excitement and occasional military action. Therefore, desiring to establish with certainty our great success near Tarnopol and Trembowla, we waited for verification."

FABRE LINE SHIP REPORTED ON FIRE

Sant' Anna, From New York to Italian Ports, Said to Be Burning at Sea.

BEARS 1,764 PASSENGERS; OVER 1,600 RESERVISTS

No Word Received at New York Offices Other Than Message From Halifax Last Night.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Local offices of the Fabre line received word during the morning hours today regarding the Sant' Anna, a mail boat bound from New York for Italian ports with more than 1,600 Italian reservists and a large cargo of foodstuffs, which had been reported on fire about 960 miles southeast from Halifax, N. S., in a wireless message received at the latter point late last night.

D. H. E. Jones, senior partner of the firm of James W. Ellwell & Co., local agents of the Fabre line, said he was at a loss to understand why Capt. Francois Pavey of the Sant' Anna had not communicated with the department if his ship were actually on fire or in distress in any way.

May Mean Different Ship. "It is possible that the fire which occurred on the Joseph W. Fordney, one of the American ships, was responsible for the message regarding the Sant' Anna," said Mr. Jones. "The Fordney, which is a freighter, sailed from Archangel, Russia, August 18, for New York. Last Wednesday a fire was discovered in one of her hold among 800 bales of flax."

The Fordney put into St. John, N. F., Wednesday and the fire department got the flames under control and the ship sailed yesterday for New York. The vessel was reported yesterday by the Cape Race radio station as being all right.

Mr. Jones announced today that he had sent the following message to the home office of the line in Marseilles, France:

"Newspapers report Sant' Anna on fire, latitude 40.23, longitude 47.30. Have no confirmation of this from captain. Hope for better news."

Mr. Jones also said he had telegraphed to Halifax for information.

Wireless Received at Halifax. The message received at Halifax stated the Sant' Anna was on fire, in distress and needed assistance. Her position was given as latitude 40.23 north, longitude 47.30 west. This is approximately 960 miles southeast of Halifax, and is the Sant' Anna's radio position was not powerful, it was thought the message had been relayed by a steamer much nearer Halifax than the position given for the Sant' Anna.

The Sant' Anna sailed from New York September 8 for Naples, Genoa and Marseilles, with seventeen first-class, second-class and 1,764 steerage passengers. With few exceptions all of the steerage passengers were Italian reservists. The passengers were from all parts of the United States.

The first cabin passengers are H. G. Demell, New York city; Mrs. Demell, his mother; Miss Martha Landry, New York city; Sister Benjamin Ferro, New York city; Mrs. C. J. Leland, Gambinosi and Miss G. Leland Gambinosi from San Francisco; Miss Bertha Doane, New York city; Miss Doane, his daughter, six years of age; Eleonora Doremus Smith and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Beall, New York city; C. A. Stewart, Providence, and Miss F. Feller, Philadelphia.

Carries Cargo of Foodstuffs.

When the Sant' Anna sailed from New York she carried a cargo consisting largely of foodstuffs. According to her owners here there were no arms or ammunition aboard.

"Several of our vessels have been on fire recently," said Mr. Jones. "We have had the vessels under the closest kind of watch while in port and no Germans or Austrians were permitted on the pier. We examined every piece of freight offered as cargo to guard against bombs and infernal machines."

It was said today that the sailing of the Sant' Anna from this port was delayed twenty-four hours to permit a thorough search of the cargo. The officers of her officers had been aroused by rumors that a bomb had been placed aboard.

No Word Received Today.

HALIFAX, N. S., September 13.—The marine and fisheries department here has received no word from the liner Sant' Anna since it was reported on fire last night by way of Cape Race, telling of her plight nearly 1,000 miles off this port.

Agent Harvey said today that the steamer was directly in the lane of travel between New York and Mediterranean ports and he believed that this time other steamers were standing by.

The department here is not sending out rescue steamers, because of the great distance of this port from the scene.

ALLIES TO COPY GERMANS IN CONDUCT OF THE WAR

ROME, September 12, via Paris, September 13.—The next meeting of the Italian cabinet will deal with new measures upon the subject of the conduct of the war, according to the correspondent in this city of the Turin Stampa. These measures are said to be analogous to those employed by the Germans to assure their recent military successes.

Baltimoreans Celebrate Anniversary of Battle of North Point.

BALTIMORE, September 13.—Defender's day, the anniversary of the battle of North Point in the war of 1812, was celebrated here today on a more elaborate scale than ever before. The first event was the formal opening this morning of the municipal filtration plant for purifying the city's water supply.

GERMAN ENVOY AND MR. LANSING CONFER

Discuss Relations With U. S. Growing Out of Torpedoing of Ocean Liners.

NEGOTIATIONS BELIEVED TO PROCEEDING AMICABLY

Agreement for Arbitration on Reparation for American Lives Lost May Be Reached.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, conferred with Secretary Lansing at noon today in an endeavor to clear up the disputed points in the relations between the United States and Germany growing out of the torpedoing of peaceful passenger steamships by German submarines, more particularly the case of the steamship Arabic, torpedoed by a German submarine.

The conference lasted thirty minutes. Upon leaving the State Department the ambassador said to inquirers:

"I really cannot say anything about what I said to the Secretary or what he said to me. That rests with Secretary Lansing. I really cannot talk to you now."

The ambassador made it clear, however, that there was not a deadlock. Some of his interviewers found in his manner something on which to forecast a favorable outcome. It is believed by some officials that arbitration may be agreed upon.

Secretary Also Silent.

Secretary Lansing, like the ambassador, refused to discuss his conference in any way. When Count von Bernstorff returned to the embassy he sent a report to his foreign office which was believed to outline the evidence in the case of the Arabic, which was torpedoed without warning and to controvert the claim that she was about to ram the submarine. It was understood that the conference developed no suggestion from either side that the principles of submarine warfare be included in a proposal for arbitration. The inference which officials allowed to go out was that the negotiations were, so far, proceeding amicably and were awaiting further developments between Washington and Berlin.

Two hours previously Secretary Lansing had left the White House with a leather case full of papers bearing on the Lusitania case, which was the central European powers. He would say nothing as to his conference with the President.

It was felt at the State Department that Count von Bernstorff's visit is part of a sincere attempt to bring the Lusitania case to a close. The government will agree to submit the question in the Arabic case to arbitration.

Assurances To Be Confirmed.

It was further believed that before this government will enter negotiation on the Arabic case in particular or any other phase of the general subject which might include the sinking of the Lusitania, it will be necessary first to confirm Germany's assurances of the cessation of attack by submarines on liners. The declaration that Germany would not discuss the Lusitania until it had been established whether the sinking of the ship was the result of a mistake or the importance of the decision of the arbitration.

After Secretary Lansing left the President he announced that no decision had been reached as to Germany's proposal to arbitrate the case of the Lusitania. He would say nothing as to his conference with the President.

The German view, it was said, was that an agreement could be reached to arbitrate the question of reparation for American lives lost in the ship, inasmuch as the Berlin note had renewed assurances that submarine commanders had been ordered not to attack peaceful liners without warning.

Administration officials maintained silence, not only on the Arabic situation, but on the Lusitania case. Nevertheless, it was the explanation of the sinking of the Arabic was considered unsatisfactory, the United States would continue to insist on the arbitration issue if the discussion were limited to the question of fact as to whether the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine.

That would not involve general principles for which the Lusitania case has been contended. The Berlin note declared the commander attacked the Arabic because he thought she was about to ram the submarine. Testimony of the liner's passengers, however, tends to show the ship was torpedoed without warning.

Government officials awaited news from Ambassador Penfold on Austria's reception of the request. Press dispatches had stated that the Vienna foreign office would accede without precipitating an issue.

DUMBA CASE SPLIT AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Statesmen Divided Over Request of U. S. That Ambassador Be Recalled.

ATTACK BY SUBMARINE ON A NORWEGIAN SHIP

LONDON, September 13, 12.15 p.m.—An attack with gunfire on a neutral ship by a German submarine is reported in a dispatch from Christiania to Reuters Telegram Company.

The submarine is said to have fired upon the Norwegian ship Presto, with a cargo of wood, last Friday. The crew was saved.

Hotel Burns; Loss, \$250,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., September 13.—Fire early today destroyed the Marlborough Hotel at Manitou, one of the largest in this region. The property was valued at \$250,000. The hotel was closed last week for the season.

Swiss Ammunition for Italy.

GENEVA, Switzerland, September 13, via Paris.—The Italian government is reported to have placed an order for \$7,000,000 worth of ammunition with Swiss firms at Chaux de Fonds.

Aim Bombs at German Cruiser.

BERLIN, September 13, via London.—An official statement issued at the war office says: "Several Russian seaplanes and two other were wounded, one probably fatally, early today when a gang of Mexican bandits attacked the American patrol of seven men a patrol of pumping plant several miles up the river from this point."

The soldier killed was Private Kraft, a Pindia. British minister in Oslo, Norway, in connection with the charges made by Sir Roger Casement, leader of the Irish republicans, who is now in the hands of the German government, withdrew Dr. Dumba, sharply insulting honorable men of English diplomacy. The newspaper compares the Dumba case with those of Mansfield de Carver and Pindia. British minister in Oslo, Norway, in connection with the charges made by Sir Roger Casement, leader of the Irish republicans, who is now in the hands of the German government, withdrew Dr. Dumba, sharply insulting honorable men of English diplomacy. The newspaper compares the Dumba case with those of Mansfield de Carver and Pindia.

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Reservists Called Home.

ROME, September 12, via Paris, September 13.—All Bulgarian reservists in Italy have been recalled to the colors. Transportation expenses are being defrayed through the legation here.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, September 13, via London, 2.50 p.m.—An urgent appeal to the nation has been issued by a group of Bulgarian men of note to support the opposition demand for convocation of the Bulgarian parliament, "with a view to preventing action contrary to the country's centuries-old traditions."

In Bargain With Turkey.

LONDON, September 13.—It appears to be established that Bulgaria has struck a bargain with Turkey and Premier Radolovskoff, in response to an appeal of the Armenians, stated that Sofia is now on the most friendly terms with Constantinople.

Feeling of Uneasiness Over Note.

Publication of the Arabic note, although evoking virtually no comment in the German press, undoubtedly has caused a feeling of uneasiness here over the probable attitude of the United States. The note in itself appears to be highly satisfactory to the public generally, but the constant inquiries received at the offices of the Associated Press for news or predictions upon the American attitude is only one indication of apprehension that the Arabic note and the Hespanian case may result in a deepening of the tension which was believed to have relaxed for their enemies."

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL AN AMERICAN TROOPER

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THE CONVERT.



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